



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The British Colonies and Dependencies, their Resources and Commerce. With chapters on the interchange of productions and climatic conditions. By M. J. C. Meiklejohn. 10th edit. (Meiklejohn's Series). 96 pp. Maps. Meiklejohn & Son, London, 1913. 6d. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$.

The physical, political, and commercial geography of the British colonies and dependencies is briefly considered. The factors determining the climate, the interchange of productions, the value of the commerce of the different colonies and other topics are discussed, and commercial tables, etc., are given. The author writes that "as few figures have been given as possible."

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY AND CARTOGRAPHY

The "Conway" Manual, being a complete summary of all problems in navigation and nautical astronomy, with proofs of formulas, for the use of officers in the mercantile marine and students. By J. Morgan, T. P. Marchant and A. L. Wood. 79 pp. Ills. 5s. J. D. Potter, London, 1914. $10 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$.

This book, from the staff of H. M. S. *Conway*, school-ship, is designed for the use of those navigators who wish to understand the underlying facts from which the usual "rule of thumb" methods are obtained. It is a collection of formulas and methods required for solving plane and spherical triangles. Nothing is taken for granted; all formulas are proved, in fact, some of the deductions seem to be needlessly elaborated.

Navigation is applied trigonometry, and though by no means pretending to be a treatise on navigation or nautical astronomy, the manual aims to give the navigator a firm grasp of principles and to bring out clearly the dependence of his operations upon the solution of plane and spherical triangles. All the typical problems are completely solved, thus supplying a set of forms after which similar problems may be subsequently worked out. The diagrams are numerous, the type large and clear, and the arrangement of the work excellent.

JAMES GORDON STEESE.

Maps and Survey. By A. R. Hinks. 206 pp. Maps, ills., index. University Press, Cambridge, 1913. 9×6 .

"This book is designed as an introduction to the study of maps and the processes of survey by which they are made." For the geographer or explorer, especially, it gives an excellent exposition, unobscured by much detail, of the problems to be solved, the results that may reasonably be expected, and the sources of more detailed information.

The eight chapters are entitled, respectively, Maps, Map Analysis, Route Traversing, Simple Land Survey, Compass and Plane Table Sketching, Topographical Survey, Geodetic Survey, and Survey Instruments. Examples of typical maps from the principal surveys of the world are reproduced and their relative merits analyzed. The survey is developed from the operations of the explorer and first settler to the finished geodetic work of an established government. Plane table methods are emphasized. In Chapter 8, the merits and limitations of various instruments and methods are discussed. The illustrations are numerous and well-selected, and the typography excellent.

JAMES GORDON STEESE.

Der Kompass. 1: 46 Tafeln und Verzeichnis derselben. Von A. Schück. The author, Hamburg, 1911. $14 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.

This portfolio consists of sixteen large pages of descriptive matter and about 800 cuts grouped into forty-six plates. These cuts illustrate the development of the modern mariner's compass from the lodestones, floating magnets, and magnetized fish of the early orientals.

The material represents the work of many years and was collected from a variety of sources, all duly acknowledged. There is a complete descriptive catalogue of the cuts. Many of the individual cuts are also appropriately labelled. All details of the compass, needle, card, bowl, control mechanism, etc.,